



5th OECD Parliamentary Days

Meeting of the OECD Global Parliamentary Network

OECD Conference Centre, Paris

9-10 February 2017

SUMMARY

The Meeting of the OECD Global Parliamentary Network during the 5th OECD Parliamentary Days took place on 9-10 February 2017. It was held jointly with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NATO PA) and the participation of the Women in Parliaments Global Forum (WIP); a reception; bilateral meetings with OECD experts and Members of Parliament (MPs); a working session on Leveraging the Work of Independent Fiscal Institutions for Legislative Scrutiny; an OECD iLibrary information session and the 1st meeting of the Parliamentary Group on Integrity & Transparency. In total, 111 MPs and 34 parliamentary officials attended the meeting, representing 38 countries.

Making globalisation work: A conversation with Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General

Secretary-General Mr Angel Gurría opened the meeting with a conversation on the current state of the world economy, and underscoring the need to take stock of the backlash against globalisation and place people at the centre of our efforts and policies. He also spoke about today's environment of declining trust and how we are witnessing changing roles of both countries and institutions. He emphasised the need to defend international co-operation, noting that the role of parliamentarians is to make sure no one is left behind and that we have one interest - that of the whole.

Main discussion points / questions raised:

- Mr Faik Öztrak, Member of Parliament from Turkey and Chair of the Economics and Security Committee of the NATO PA, underlined that the hard analysis generated by OECD can help sharpen policies and defend international economic co-operation. The discussions at the OECD are directly linked to the NATO PA's work. At a strategically difficult moment, with the rise of nationalism blaming global economy for the state of the world, the role of global trade and investment cannot be underestimated.
- Several MPs raised concerns about the future role of the G20 and the euro, Brexit, and globalisation. One MP asked if current trends could lead to the end of multilateralism. **There was a call for the OECD to strengthen its role to help people understand the risks of isolationism.**
- The Secretary-General encouraged continued multilateral efforts and noted that the OECD will continue to provide the evidence base for policy decisions. The OECD is focussing on identifying policies to ensure that globalisation and digitalisation bring improved well-being to citizens through educational and skills policies, migrants' integration, and better social safety nets.

Exiting from the low growth trap: Investment

Ms Catherine Mann, Chief Economist and G20 Finance Deputy & Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General started her presentation by pointing out that increases in investment are needed to push economies onto a higher growth path, and that this calls for decisive policy actions to close the productivity gap and reduce inequality. Disappointing growth outcomes have led to weak consumption and investment has not responded to the exceptionally low interest rates brought about by monetary policy. Governments should use the fiscal space that has been made available with the extraordinary low interest rates we see today. Ms Mann concluded that the fiscal macro demands need structural changes to enhance growth and that an increase in investment could support capital inflows that would enable positive spill over effects around the world.



Main discussion points / questions raised:

- Discussant Mr **Giampaolo Galli**, Member of Parliament from Italy, pointed out that we need to become better at explaining the importance of growth to tackle inequalities and environmental challenges. Risk aversion is growing in both the public and private sector and there is a need to understand the causes of low investment.
- One MP noted that European countries need a coherent reform for public investment and that we should give the Stability and Growth Pact more flexibility in regards to using the fiscal space to invest. Another MP noted that European countries are responding differently to the challenges of the low growth trap and the necessary recommendations might not be one-size-fits-all. One MP raised concerns about the differences in measuring growth in the service and the manufacturing industries. There was also a discussion on investment in day-care and the participation of women in the workforce.
- Ms Mann responded that we need both hard and soft investments - hard as in roads and bridges and soft as in structural policies of child care and R&D - and that collective actions enhance the effectiveness of national actions. The Stability and Growth Pact already contains flexibility that should be used to support such fiscal- structural initiatives. Other ways to boost both demand and supply include changes in the policies on childcare services and filing taxes individually instead of jointly. By bringing second-earners into the labour force or extending their hours, demand increases, and leads to a notable increase in GDP in the medium term. A third set of structural reforms that enhance demand and supply are to change in regulations that affect differences in growth between service and manufacturing. Relatively less competition and relatively more regulation of services can be changed with the right policy making.

Exiting from the low growth trap: Trade

Mr **Ken Ash**, OECD's Director for Trade and Agriculture, highlighted the challenges of trade policies today: in a context of exceptionally weak trade growth and elusive multilateral trade deals, large parts of society are increasingly sceptical of globalisation, and some believe in particular that trade is undermining their livelihood. Trade facilitation measures, as agreed at the WTO, would reduce trade costs by improving border and customs procedures; on the other hand, services trade restrictions continue to pose a heavy burden on firms. He stressed the need for listening to public concerns more and finding a way to make the policy process more inclusive, allowing more input earlier. The OECD is not proposing a deregulation agenda – some sectors would actually need more regulation. Rather, countries need to find the combination of policies that enable more inclusive growth. We should not pretend that trade benefits everybody; trade will contribute to widespread prosperity and inclusive growth only if other national and international policies are aligned.

Main discussion points / questions raised:

- Discussant, Mr **Hans Rothenberg**, Member of Parliament from Sweden, stated that business and trade depend on trust and that the lack of trust is one of the greatest challenges today. The economy is as much about psychology as it is about numbers and we need to build trust by openness. He also noted the need to capture the entrepreneurial ambition of migrants and take advantage of their motivation for both integration and growth. Resistance to free trade agreements is spreading, but Mr Rothenberg remarked that it is only an excuse for isolation and thinking of one's own benefit.
- Several MPs raised concern about agricultural policies related to trade. Other MPs stated that trade restrictions put jobs at risk. There was a suggestion that we should discourage long value chains and include fiscal rules in trade agreements to make sure that companies are paying their fair share of taxes. Another MP suggested that data should be translated into what it means to people; to become "data poets" instead of data producers.
- **There was a call for the OECD to advise on new policies adapted to the situation in the different parts of the world.** One MP suggested that we need two sets of policies – one for developed countries on how to get the distribution right, and one for the developing countries to enhance growth. There is an

economic division, which will grow stronger between developed and developing countries if we don't bridge that gap. MPs also asked for advice on the border situation between Mexico and the US.

- On agriculture, Mr Ash recommended shifting away from current production based support policies towards more strategic public investments in innovation, R&D, improving farm household resilience, and encouraging a more sustainable approach to protect the environment. Trade openness can work for people with different needs, in different parts of the world, but it requires well-aligned domestic and international policies. Not everyone, everywhere, opposes trade openness; there are still many parts of the world that see opportunity in increased trade and investment. Trade barriers isolate society from the opportunity to acquire goods and services that are either cheaper or of better quality.

The Productivity-Inclusiveness Nexus

Ms **Gabriela Ramos**, Chief of Staff, G20 Sherpa and Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General, presented OECD research on the nexus between productivity and inclusiveness. The rise in inequality over the last three decades has slowed long-term growth, widening the gap between frontiers and lagging regions and lowering the skills of the poor. Productivity dispersion across firms has likely contributed to a widening of the wage distribution. Policy makers need to adopt a broader, more inclusive, approach to productivity growth that considers how to expand the productive assets of an economy by investing in the skills of its people and providing an environment where all firms have a fair chance to succeed. This means moving from a welfare state towards an empowering state. Inclusive growth is not about income only; it's about an accumulation of advantages and disadvantages.

Main discussion points / questions raised:

- Discussant, Mr **Liam Byrne**, Member of Parliament from the United Kingdom, noted that our failure to create a more inclusive growth model has had profound consequences with certain groups being squeezed or marginalised. The UK is examining for the 1st time in 50 years the role of institutions in policy debate, in order to rewrite the rules to create more equal outcomes. Mr Byrne also stressed the need for a bigger push for science and innovation by institutions, a more entrepreneurial global market and a tax system that can collect tax more effectively in a globalised world. He called on MPs to accelerate the debate on inclusive growth and possibly organise an Inclusive Growth Network.
- One MP pointed out that in a globalised world, equality is the key issue. Trade agreements with developing countries need to take into account their situation and specific needs to avoid widening development gaps, particularly regarding the transfer of technology. Another MP asked the OECD for help in implementing an energy reform very much needed all over Latin America as a solution to the inequalities of opportunities. One MP raised the issue of universal basic income and how their country is piloting this with unemployed individuals to provide tax exempt income while they job search.
- In her reply, Ms Ramos highlighted the importance of questioning models. In the discussions on the social system and universal basic income, she stressed that what matters is enabling people to have meaningful lives. The increasing complexity of the global economy means that we need a multidimensional understanding of how it works. To embrace the huge opportunities of digitalisation and education, we also need a more dynamic way of teaching and learning, particularly in the development of cognitive skills rather than educating for a job, since we do not know what the jobs of the future will be.

The 2030 Agenda: financing for sustainable development

In her presentation, Ms **Charlotte Petri Gornitzka**, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) emphasised that the world has come a long way combatting poverty, but there is still much to be done, in particular in the lowest income countries, and to ensure that financing and international efforts are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The DAC is changing the system to better reflect the role of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and catalyse private sector investment. Direct investment and remittances are fundamental to make the 2030 Agenda a reality. The DAC is working closely with civil society to create a new

measurement – TOSSD (Total Official Support for Sustainable Development), which will complement ODA, while incentivise and increase transparency. The SDGs are universal goals, which also refer to inequalities in developed countries. Partnership is key to raising standards around the world.

Main discussion points / questions raised:

- One MP asked for an innovative financing agenda linked to the SDGs focussing on preventing potential problems associated with innovative financing and private partners, and tackling illicit financial flows. At the same time, the SDGs are universal, and many donor countries face substantive poverty challenges in their own countries.
- There was a discussion about the need to eradicate poverty at its base. Many organisations are intervening, but getting to the heart of these problems so that people can work to help themselves is essential. MPs looked to the OECD to provide effective models that tackle the base issues as well as immediate needs.
- Ms Petri Gornitzka answered that it is better to focus than spreading yourself thin, as donor countries cannot provide for an agenda that is too broad. Good strategies are needed to wisely spend the money, and financial flows should be targeted for development based on practical examples, with the necessary checks and balances. Innovative tools and strategic planning can help resource limited countries to better target, prioritise and utilise resources. The OECD is working with stakeholders to build a new framework and addressing concerns. She also stressed the need for more data on development. At present there is funding gap for education and substantive investments in health, and we need to understand why that is. The world needs a more long term and better integrated approach - a smarter system where institutions come together to work differently.

The Geography of Discontent

Rolf Alter, Director of the OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate highlighted citizens' growing discontent with the political establishment's ability to address their needs, in some cases following a geographical pattern within countries. OECD work on regional development highlights that there can be notable disparities within and across regions on classic indicators such as GDP per capita or productivity, as well as on a wider range of indicators on different elements of well-being and quality of life, such as access to jobs, housing and good health. This data may help to trace some of the probable sources of discontent. Public statistics focus on the national average, but that gives a very different picture than the reality in regions and at the local level. Combined interregional gaps in well-being factors are even wider than for income alone. Data on perceptions – of subjective well-being, for example – provides complementary insight to objective statistics and can help policy makers better understand what matters for to people.

Main discussion points / questions raised:

- One MP noted that public statistics are used as a basis for new legislation in her country, thus it is important that the data is accurate to reflect the reality of the country. By using public data, the policies also become more transparent, making it easier for the citizens to hold the government accountable. Public statistics have political effects but there is also the element of perception that we can lose sight of. Perceptions and objective data can and should be complementary. Another MP emphasised that online tools can allow politicians to get closer to and better understand their citizens, and in the long run this exchange of information can contribute to better policy outcomes. As politicians, the dialogue with different groups during the law making process is critical. Trust is an important complement of social capital and we need new tools to forge the right public policies. Lastly, several MPs stressed the importance of being careful when using data on voting patterns as these issues are very complex.
- In his reply, Mr Alter emphasised that before better policies comes better data. Data consist of pieces of information, but what you do with it and how it is perceived is the really important part. Social media is also an element to take into account. The more policy makers and citizens can see and monitor performance at the level that counts, the regional and local level, the easier it will be for policy to

address their concerns. In this work, there is an obligation for the OECD to provide high quality data so that policy makers can rely on it. Trust needs to be earned, but it can be lost very quickly too.

- Specific attention should be paid to gender. The OECD has recently sent out a survey on gender sensitive electoral and legislative practices to all Member Parliaments to establish a baseline for the implementation of the OECD 2015 Recommendation on Gender Equality in Public Life.

PISA 2015

OECD Director for Education and Skills and Special Advisor on Education Policy to the Secretary-General, **Andreas Schleicher**, explained that the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) examines not just what students know in science, reading and mathematics, but what they can do with what they know. Results from PISA allow policy makers around the world to set policy targets against measurable goals achieved by other education systems, and learn from policies and practices applied elsewhere. However, only 30% of the student's results on the PISA tests can be attributed to structure - 70% is who, what, and how you are teaching. It is possible to deliver excellent outcomes for students of all backgrounds. Poverty is not destiny, but disadvantaged schools tend to have fewer resources. The outcome of learning is and should always be the quality measure of the education system - money can only get us so far and countries use their resources very differently. Student-teacher ratios and small class sizes are not necessarily correlated with performance outcomes. He also pointed to how technology can amplify innovative teaching. However, intensive technology use and digital skills still don't square.

Main discussion points / questions raised:

- Discussant, Ms **Heli Järvinen**, Member of Parliament from Finland, said that one of the foundations of the school system in Finland is ensuring good teachers everywhere. The teachers enjoy independence and respect in their work, and school quality is the same everywhere. Finland doesn't have a private school system, just those based on separate pedagogy. Everything is for free, including warm lunches, which gives both parents the possibility to participate in the labour market. Ms. Järvinen added that when we help children, and especially girls and women, everybody benefits. There are also soft public investments like changing taxes for childcare that can ultimately make a difference.
- Mr **Koen Daniëls**, Member of the Flemish Parliament in Belgium, also a discussant, clarified that Belgium has a completely independent educational system within each region, making it difficult to determine the components of a good educational system when regional capacities and conditions vary. He asked how to move forward with all technical aspects of education. He noted the importance of teaching critical thinking skills.
- There was concern about how technological advancements and social media have transformed the way students and teachers deal with information, and if we are giving the students the right skills to lead independent lives and develop critical thinking. One question concerned whether students are prepared for the transformation of technology and information and if the teachers are prepared to explain how to handle the new knowledge environment. One of the biggest challenges today is integration – several MPs asked how we can improve the capacity of schools to help integrate migrants and those with disabilities, so that their experiences can serve as an advantage in the future. An MP from Malawi said that education is just one of the many challenges people face in her country and how important it was to exchange experiences.
- Mr Anthony Gooch, Chair of the meeting, indicated that the OECD is following the post-truth trend very closely as it poses questions in terms of the capacity to do politics and uphold democratic values.

The Next Generation of Health System Reforms

Mr **Mark Pearson**, OECD Deputy Director, Employment, Labour and Social Affairs spoke about how health system reforms have been built around the needs of hospitals and clinicians, rather than patients. Today, the focus is on the healthcare process rather than improving people's health. This, he said, needs to be changed but how do we do it? The OECD is leading an international collaboration to benchmark health system performance,



based on whether patients themselves say that health care has benefitted them, and to what extent. Mr Pearson underscored the critical need to tackle wasteful health-related spending. At least one fifth of health spending in OECD countries is at best ineffective and at worst, wasteful, and we do not do enough to address it. We are not getting the right innovations, we are not getting them for the right price and we are not rewarding the innovations we need the most.

Main discussion points / questions raised:

- Discussant, Mr **Peter Koliba**, Member of Parliament from Czech Republic, underlined that parliamentarians can help implement and support reforms to improve patient care, and that OECD reports are key to help develop these reforms. The ageing population is a challenge in many OECD countries, and the redistribution of funds between providers remains problematic. Digitalisation offers big opportunities in health care, and involving patients through technological advances can help improve the implementation and understanding of care.
- There was also discussion about elder and end-of-life care. One MP stressed the importance of listening and taking patients' wishes into account when it comes to end-of-life care to avoid unnecessary costs and treatments. There were also questions raised about the ethical aspects of drug pricing by pharmaceutical companies, and whether the OECD could provide some guidance in that field. Regarding the inappropriate use of antibiotics and investments going to the "wrong" drugs, there was a call for the OECD to look at the largest killers (TB and Malaria), to raise awareness and educate people. One MP said that countries need better instructions and guidance to plan and prioritise better, and that the OECD could make a difference here.
- In his reply, Mr Pearson stressed the importance of prevention: instead of focussing on hospital care, we need investment in preventative care. Governments should be careful of what they cut – countries that spend less on elder care end up spending more on hospital care. We need to look at the system as a whole and try to understand the differences in elder care between countries. Digitalisation of health care is very important – we can learn from the experience of OECD countries but also learn from their mistakes to make the next generation of reforms more efficient. Regarding pharmaceutical companies, rather than paying based on the effects of drugs in artificial trials, we should look at the real world data. A collective negotiation between countries and pharmaceutical companies is also an option. We need to explore how to increase the incentives to produce new types of antibiotics, and reward companies that come up with much needed innovations.

The Role of International Organisations in Fostering Better Rules for Globalisation

Mr **Alter** addressed MPs once more in a discussion on the role for International Organisations, including the OECD, to address the range of global needs. Not everyone in the global community is convinced that globalisation has done what it is supposed to do. Transparent and inclusive rules and institutions are essential to rebuild public trust in multilateralism. In a self-critical and self-assessment oriented approach, the OECD has joined forces with 50 International Organisations to improve the quality and impact of international norms and standards. Together, building on their shared experiences, these International Organisations have identified common priorities in this regard. Among these, inviting stakeholders to participate more systematically in developing effective international norms and standards, better evaluation of their impacts and further efforts to support and encourage implementation are important factors. This commitment to partnership with other International Organisations can bolster the exchange and interaction needed to deliver excellence in international rule-making.

Main discussion points / questions raised:

- Discussant, Turkish MP **Faik Öztrak**, emphasised that countries are interconnected and that International Organisations allows achieving national objectives with lower costs. Dealing with economic crisis, epidemics, migration, terrorism and even taxation goes beyond the domestic sphere and require global coordination. Still, International Organisations also need to adapt to the changing new climate



and strike a balance between institutional memory and new ways of working. They need to have more flexibility and speed and need to be more transparent in order to gain legitimacy for their work. He also noted that information sharing, data measurement and peer reviews are crucial to make global rulemaking more efficient, and thank the OECD for its role in this regard.

- One MP raised the question about how to bring all the International Organisations together to accelerate the enforcement and changes of attitudes, and how they could improve the way they work with government, civil society and business. Another question was how better to involve a broad range of stakeholders during the decision-making process. Information sharing throughout the process is crucial to improving efficiency in global and national rule-making. One MP suggested more systematic discussions of OECD Country Surveys in parliaments as a way of scrutinising the outcomes of their policy making. However, challenges remain on assessing impact – the path from recommendation to legislation and to implementation – when and how to measure it. The role of courts as an instrument for implementation was also raised. Another MP made a remark that there is space for a more coordinated and joint approach to technical assistance between International Organisations.
- In his reply, Mr Alter agreed that it makes sense to rely on existing institutions instead of creating new ones, and stated coordination between organisations is increasingly effective. One should remember that International Organisations are not uncontrolled entities: they exist because governments want to work together. He suggested that it could be useful to have a requirement for OECD Country Surveys to be discussed in the Parliament, and the OECD Parliamentary Network team will follow up on this. The OECD is “a club of good practices”, that works to establish both technical and political standards. In this regard, the greatest incentive for the OECD is that countries find it useful to follow proposed guidelines.

1st meeting of the Parliamentary Group on Integrity & Transparency

Ms **Stav Shaffir**, Member of Parliament from Israel, opened the session by saying that, for many people, politics mean corruption - not the place for people with ideals. Trust has become an important issue in today's politics, especially for the young. The lack of trust can be used to create politics of fear; this is why transparency becomes more important. Transparent Government encompasses participation, collaboration and accountability in policy making and implementation, and is key to end corruption. Transparent governments are not just about openness, they consider information as a public asset, that is not owned by anyone, and which should be shared and used to engage with the public. When there is transparency in information, better research can be developed, and better decisions are made. Technology has greatly expanded the information and the access to it. At the same time, social media has made governments more accessible, but has it made governments more accountable?

Mr **Janos Bertok**, OECD Head of Public Sector Integrity, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, underlined a new strategic approach to integrity. The OECD has recently adopted its new Recommendation on Public Integrity in late January 2017, which is a leading benchmark and provides a public integrity strategy to guide policymakers in building and strengthening the effectiveness of a public integrity system. The Recommendation, which brings together the public officials, business, civil society and individuals, aims to move away from distinct frameworks to a coherent integrity system (whole-of-government and whole-of-society), with a coherent strategy and practice. In this, parliamentarians are setting the agenda and should be setting the high standards for other actors. One of the key elements in public integrity system is to have effective accountability, and this is one of areas in which parliamentarians are expected to lead by good practices. For example, lobbying is an important factor in policymaking process that should be handled carefully, as it is important to know who is accessing and influencing the debate. Not long ago, very few countries had regulations on lobbying, but this has changed rapidly in the last decade. In this regard, the role of parliamentarians has also increasingly become crucial to ensure transparency and integrity in lobbying. The OECD stands ready to support countries' implementation efforts for the Recommendation in a number of ways, including peer reviews, comparative data and analysis, policy dialogue and toolkits.

Main discussion points / questions raised:



- Discussant Ms **Patricia Giménez**, Member of Parliament from Argentina, emphasised that the closer you are to accountability, the more accurate you need to be. The Argentinian Parliament recently passed a bill on transparency, which was treated in record time. The bill lays down a new framework for the committee on budget, and the aim is to share information and keep the population informed. Hopefully, in a couple of years, one may say that this bill gave Argentina transparency. To combat corruption, we demand that our MPs declare their fiscal interests. However, there is a need to expand the scope of existing asset declaration system to include more people and other at-risk professionals, as well.
- One MP asked about the relationship between the OECD and GRECO (the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption) and the recommendations that each organisation provides. Another MP highlighted a debate in his country, where MPs have a double role as MPs and professionals at the same time, which can lead to conflicts of interest. The discussion on the legal responsibility of MPs is important as they have privileged access and impact. There was also a call for local examples on how to define and deal with lobbyists. One MP noted that parliaments tend to be more open than governments, which is natural as parliamentarians represent the whole population, and that governments are sometimes forgotten when we talk about transparency.
- In her answer Ms **Shaffir** underlined the need to define the role of a lobbyist; some are registered as lobbyists but lawyers and other professions may also conduct lobbying. For example, lawyers who come to provide advice on certain legislation but also represent the clients who may be affected by this legislation on other issues. This leads inevitably to a conflict of interest. There is also a need to regulate the market for state owned - both fully and partially owned - companies that provide basic services for citizens, such as banks, or health insurance companies, so that they publicly disclose their interests. Best practices and best policies will come from collaboration between the public and the private sector, but trust needs to be restored first. We have to provide full information; otherwise voters can't make a proper choice.
- Mr **Eamon Noonan** from the European Parliament Research Service (EPRS) noted the problem with politicians and senior civil servants leaving public office and moving immediately into consultancy and lobbying, and asked if the OECD is doing any research in this area. EU's Transparency Register, handled jointly by the European Parliament and the European Commission, is an online database of information about lobbying activities. The purpose of the database is to define what interests are being pursued, by whom and with what budgets. Media usually gravitate around these kinds of registers and sometimes bad press, rather than procedural sanctions, is the sanction and has a deterrent effect on the lobbyists. He suggested that the experience of health sector registering and declaring interest in medical trials may provide useful examples of such cases.
- On the question of GRECO Mr **Bertok** answered that the OECD has a wider regional coverage also involving Asia and Latin America, and the work of the OECD in this domain is more focused on how to implement the reforms; for example to provide a tailored guidance on how to move towards a risk based approach, or how to streamline institutional procedures for better coordination of integrity policies. In the case of Mexico, the OECD was requested to conduct the assessment on the Mexican integrity system in view of improving a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. The Integrity Review of Mexico has issued a number of concrete proposals for action, including strengthening institutional arrangements for coherence and co-operation, more ambitious awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts. As for the issue of revolving door, various OECD countries have a cooling-off period (normally 1-2 years) to manage conflict of interest in post-public employment, but there are also emerging areas of concern such as the influence of private interests through advisory groups.



- Ms **Shaffir** concluded the session by saying that best practices and best policies will come from collaboration; meaning that policymakers should share and give advice on best practices between countries. Also, legislators should not prevent the private sector from participating in the policy making process but rather listen and learn from each other. However, when the population's trust in the institutions is low everything done in the Parliament becomes suspicious. This is why restoring public trust should be on top of everyone's priority list.